ves, reverting to the General Government, would be at the entry and sale. As soon as the Indian is taught toil for his deily bread and realize the sense of processis in the results of his labor, it cannot but be there to his advantage to be able to appreciate that inhor is expensed upon his individual possessions if or his personal benefit. As long as the land is called and the products owned in common, the homely the that what is every man's business is no cone's, with the traily prevail, and the agent with his employes do must of the farming. The Indian must be made to the practical advantage to himself of his work, and that he reaps the full benefit of it. Everything different him that he has a home, not only in comwith his trine, but a bearth-stone of his own around the can gather his family, and in its possession be sely secure and independent.

hich he can gather his family, and in its possession be strely secure and independent. The Commissioner's recommendations for the allottents of hands to Indians in severalty—such allotments he malicanile for a term of years—must altimately be lopied, and I warmly favor its consideration. In my amal report has year I took occase to quote from the port of the commission appointed during that year to sit the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, in regard the areas necessity of laws for the protection and mishment of Indians. In previous reports of the Destinent the same subject has been repeatedly alluded, and the absence of any proper means for the administration of justice over Indian Territory presented. The count law is entirely inadequate to punksh an Indian r a crime commistive against mother, either without is limits of his researchion or upon it. The only punishment which can be indicated upon a white man for a me against an Indian is to force him off the reservation. This immunity for crime is most unfortunate, and ally calls for correction. Were the jurisdiction of the nitred States courts extended over the reservations, and a lindian taught that he must safier the same time be necessary as a white manner, the labors of the Department was the size of the Department as the same that he reconciled in like manner, the labors of the Department was to gain oversight and control of the

inns by inducing them to give up their roving infinite gather them upon a reservation, where, by feeding in and rendering innecessary a ceaseless chase for its an opportunity could be obtained of watching and ching them. This has practically been accomplished, next important thing was to tenot them the way to twist and produce their own food, and to be able to give their own wants when restricted to a limited terry, and educate in them a tasts for such pursuits and inquishment of the natural desire to roam. This is gaccomplished, and we have every reason to be sate with the progress attained. To concentrate them induce them to cultivate each for himself an indicate them to cultivate each for himself an indicate and induction of the well-induce them to cultivate each for himself and insurant the himself to succeed if we do not surround with the projection and guarantee of law! If it is seen tail to be at it is still more for the projection of the well-ined. Though the plan of uniting all the Indiana is from the reservations and allowing them lands in early may meet opposition, and must necessarily, if cashly considered, be a wors of time, yet the enaction of toogress.

The Indiana Terratory.

The Indiana Terratory.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

easity of devising some simple and satisfactory form of government for the Indian Territory is yearly rowing more urgent, and must ere long be met. ent the eastern and richest portion agriculturally is pied by the Cherokees, Choetaws, Chickasaws, agical by the Cherokees, Choesaws, Chreskaws, ches, and Seminoles, numbering something ever too souls, with a total of 20,784,860 acres, or making of 375 acres for each man, woman, and chid nog them. So long as this greatly dispressoriomate wante of land to the individual continues, the greatering of it must lie idle and unproductive, and be the cut of dealer to the white settler. The caskest way to are that territory to its present eccupants, and profit if from the energachments of white settlement, is to the the characteristic of the control of the cont

ments and purchase of the remaining masses serve their best and truest interests, and truest interests, are the idea of considering and treating the best in the Indian Territory as possessing a gendent power and mationality is done away after we will reach some practical solution of resements which now serround the quastion of rement. The most of these people have made

as of various tribes in North Carolina and the Far

PUBLIC LANDS. During the year ending June 30, 1876, public lands

	Acres
Cash sales	640.000.87
Military warmet locations	137,949,00
Howestead entries	
II D. D. C. STEFFER C. D. S. C.	607,004.87
Timber cultu e entries	2,330.00
Agricultural college scrip locations	
Approved to States as awamps	00.02
Certified to railroads.	.0 d, 718.34
Certified for agricultural colleges	42,000,00
Certified for common schools	127,030.35
Certified for universities	4,450.44
Cortified for public buildings	3.118.84
Approved to States for internal improve-	- Marketine
	59,331,76
monts	1, 68.74
Stear butf breed-scrip locations	10.450.27
Chappews half breed-scrip locations	10.5 90.41
	a and former has been been

[Here follows the statistical information in reference

to the Pacific ratiruads.] PATENT OFFICE AND PENSIONS.

The work of the Patent Office shows a gratifying increase in receipts and a decrease in expenditures, with a slight increase in the amount of inbor performed. From Oct. 1, 1875, to Sept. 30, 1876, the total receipts from all sources were \$787,586 75, an increase over the previous year of \$55,300 88. During the same period th expenditures were \$561,637 76, or \$47,236 59 less than those for the previous year. The number of applications for patents was 22,408, an increase over the forme Bone for patents was 22,408, an increase over the former pear of 919. The number of patents issued, including reissues and designs, was 15,911, an increase over former year of 1,681. During the year two applications were filled for the extension of patents, and two were ex-tended; 2,943 caveats were filed; 3,613 patents were allowed, but not issued because of hillers to pay the final fee; 1,037 applications were received for resistantion of trade-marks, and 1,029 trade-marks were registered; 614 applications were filed for registering of labels, and 429 lakels were registered.

he: 1.037 applications were received for registered; 614 applications were filed for registered; 615 applications were filed for registered; 615 applications were filed for registering of labels, and 629 inleds were registered.

The pension-roll has been disciplined during the year by agreater namber than during any year since 1873, when the 304 not June, 1876, the monther of invalid pensioners on the 30th of June, 1876, was greater by 2,936 than at the close of the same month in the preceding rear, while the roll of widows, dependent relatives, and turvivors and widows of those who served in the war of 1812 consumed 5,965 manes less than if the on the 30th of June, 1875. In consequence of the large number of immosy pensions that will expise, and from other canases. It is anticipated that during the present year a still greater dustination will occur in this class of pensioners, while, on the other hand, it is reasonable to expect that he number disposed of during any year since 1871. This presumption arises from the fact that the number of myalid claims filed during the hast fiscal year for exceeds that elmins filed during the hast fiscal year for exceed has hencher disposed of during the hast fiscal year for exceed has been spon the pension-roll on the 30th of June, 1878, was 232,157. Of this number, 110,033 were pensioned as invalids and 192,911 as widows and dependent reintives; 19,193 were pensiones of the war of 1812, 18,456,286 for it were my the same pensioners of the war of 1812, 18,758, 189; to arrive the last fiscal year for exceeds the first that the sum of a pensiones were survivors mad 6,387 wildows. These remained on the roll six widows of those who served in the war of 1812, 18,758,252,159 15 to arrive of the war of 1812, \$1,080,037 18; to willows of those who served in said war,

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, under the direction of Prof. Hayden, during the brief season of 1876 continued its work in do, completing the western and north-western por lions, including a considerable portion of Eastern Utah, scing an area of about 10,000 square miles. The areas of exploration were much further from the base of supplies than heretafore, being located in the remote in-terior of the continent, and at times infested with roving sands of heatile Indians. On this account the difficulties were much increased, causing great loss of time in traveling to and from the fields of labor. The survey the freezent season was divided into five parties, four of them for enjoyraphical and geological work and a lifth for making callections in untural instory. The topographical as the geological structure of the areas surveyed the project scapen was of the highest interest. It may been called the platour region, and all the draining calleds westward into the Colorado River, and the streams, with their numerous branches, have worn deep gorges or cañons into the crust of the earth 4,000 feet or more in depth. Continuous sections of strata were thus exposed nearly a vertical mile in thickness, rendering

Six sheets of the physical adias have now been conpleated in accordance with previous instructions from the
Department of the Interior, and the engraving is nearly
done, and that portion of the physical atias embracing
Colorade and parts of the adjacent Territories will be
ready for distribution early in the Suring. Each of the
sheets embraces an area of over 11,500 aquare miles,
with a total area of about 70,000 aquare miles. They
are prepared on a scale of four miles to an inch, with
contours of 200 feet, and on these charts will be represented by means of colors, the geological formations.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The work of the geographical and geological survey o the Rocky Mountain region, under the direction of Prof. J. W. Powell, during the past year, will, it is believed. the parties from the field late in the Fall of 1875, work in Summer until the appropriations for the fiscal year for the continuation of field operations. During the time thus indicated a "report on the geology of the Unita Mountains and a region of country adjacent increto" was completed, which was accompanied by an atlas, embracing a map of the district exhibiting the local distribution of geological formations; another showing, by appropriate colors, the distribution of irrigable lands, tumber hands, grass lands, and mineral lands, and four sheets devoted to the proper exhibit of the structural geology of the region. In addition to this work the necessary computations for the construction of the range of the region previously surveyed were finished, the projections made, and the drawlings completed ready for the entrucer. In the mean time preliminary maps of the region were prepared and photo-libbographed. After completing the report on the Unita Mountains above mentioned, Prof. Powell's time was chiefly occupied in the study of the ethnographic and linguistic materials collected in previous years. As operations. During the time thus indicated a " report on

The region of country surveyed by the parties under the direction of Prof. Pewell is embraced in districts name bered 75, 85, 85, 95, 95, 101, and 100; the first five lying directly west of the region in which Dr. Hayden i spanged, while districts 104 and 105 be immediately seath of the other districts in which be himself bus been at work. During the earlier part of his work before these districts were established by this Department Prof. Powell's were established by this Department Prof. Powell's work extended in an oblique direction from north-east to south-west along the general cours of the Colorado Hiver through the districts, above designated but the work was in such a condition that no one

The report closes with statistical interestion in reference to the Government Asylum for the Insate, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and other

Government institutions. Z. CHANGLER, Secretary of the Interior.

LAST TRIP OF THE PELHAM COACH.

COL. KANE'S FINAL DRIVE OF THE SEASON.

The Pelham coach made its last trip for the season on Saturday, but will probably be again placed on the route next Spring. Col. Kano introduced this sport for pienoure and profit. The piensare to him has been found practically in the piensare it afforded others. and the profit is the public's entirely, for the outlay ha exceeded the receipts by \$800. Col. Kane has devoted most of his time to the enterprise, and was almost in variably in the box himself, and Mrs. Kane was fre quently by his side. Ladies frequently have monopolized the whole ceach on a pressant day. Waste the rapid rate has sometimes caused a slight feeling of nervousces among the more timid passengers, "of. Kane scareful driving is attested by the fact that not a single accident his happened, the nearest approach to one being the full of a leader on Murray Hill last week owing to the slip pery condition of the pavement. The coach went ever day of the season with three exceptions-Fourth of July, a day off for repairs, and the parade day of the Conching

Saturday was so wintry that the gentlemen who asked at the Branswick if the "coach would go" would appa rently have been pleased with a negative answer. Ter minutes before 11 o'ctock the cench left the stables it Twenty-fifth-st, and came around the lower side of Mull son-square. Col. Kane invited Fairman Rogers, a " four in-hand" amateur of Philadelphia, into the bex. The other passengers were the guests of F. Stearman, and were R. Wluthrop, H. Fearing, C. Steward, J. Steward, J. Kane, G. G. Barnwell, Augustus Jay, and J. G. K. Lawrence. With Fownes, the English guard, and a cornet player, the party mumbered 14. As Col. Kane mounted the box the cornel player struck up "Anid Lang Syne," the roan and bay on the lead reared, the chestant and gray "wheelers" threw themselves for-ward, and off went the coach. The party fired to look comfortable, and some even wore a frozen smile. Only 40 minutes were allowed for the six-mile drive to Mott Haven. Upper Fifth-ave, was passed over in a few min-

utes, and the couch went neross the square into Central Park at full speed. nites, and the coach went neroes the square into Central Park at full appeal.

Beyond Hariem Bridge, at "The Wallace," the coach stopped to water the horses and to harness a relay. They were three bays and a chestnut. Now there was a free road, a lend horn, and horses that seemed to grow more nervous as they ascended the hills, pulling strongly, and on the level atretches or slight declines going off at full jump, while the coach awayed like a ship after a storm. The locomotive on the New-Haven road blew a sainte, and the cornet-player, was was inside, responded with "The Matiligan Guards," and then "The Skidmore Guards," "Sliver Threads Among the Gota," "The Marsellaise," and an elaborate finale. At Union Port, overhooking the Sound, the last relay was taken—a gray and three chestnuts. The leaders were metticessums and made work for Col. Kame. At Westchester Bridge a crowd of men shouted as the coach went down the hill, and received their regular gift of two newspapers. A short time and the coach dashed up to Arcularun's Hotel at Pelham Bridge, and the 16 miles had been done in one hour and forty minutes. Servants in dress suits greeted the party. Pairman Rogers was lesst, and seated 12 at a well-daden fable. Tousts were drunk to Col. Kane, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Shearman, Mossra, Kane and Rogers responded with specifics, and Mr. Shearman Mr. Shearman anng a soug. Mr. Shourman sang a song.

The return home was even more exciting than the cirre out, and the Brunswick was reached at three minutes after 4 o'clock. Co. Kane met with a warm reception, and was given a loud cheer as he drove to the stables.

A lady asked a very silly Scotch nobleman how is happened that the Scotch who cause out of their commity were, generally speaking, men of more ability than those who remain at home. "O madam," said he, "the remain is obvious. At every outlet there are persons stationed to examine all who pass, that, for the homor of the country, no one is permitted to leave who is not a man of understanding." "Then," said she, "I suppose your lordship was snuggled."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT. THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM IMPROVED-INCREASE OF MONEY-ORDER OFFICES -- CHANGES SUG-GESTED IN THE SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS-LOSS BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF PAST MAILS-AN

ADVANCE TOWARD MAKING THE DEPARTMENT SELF-SUPPOSTING. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1876.

Srn: The expenditures of this Department furing the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, were 833,203,487 58. The revenues were as follows: Ordinary receipts. \$28,453,426 68
Receipts from money-order
business. 190,770 84
Amount received from the
general Treasury as stres
appropriated to steamship
lines. 537,500 06—

Excess of expenditures over receipts \$4,081,790 08 Included in the above statement of expenditures is the sum of \$167,301 42 paid on liabilities incurred in previous fiscal years and not properly chargeable to the expenditures of the last fiscal year. Deducting this sum from the aggregate amount, the actual expenditures for the year were \$32,796,186 16. The expenditures and receipts of the department, therefore, on account of and appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year (excluding expenditures on account of previous years) are as follows, to wit:

\$3,700,546 42 less than the estimates therefor. The ordinary receipts for the year were \$1,782,208 16 (or 6.26 per cent) more than those of the preceding year. and \$33,541 50 (or 0.11 per cent) more than the estimates therefor.

[The Secretary then states that he drew from the Trensury for steamship service to Japan, China, and Brazil, to supply deficiencies in the revenue and to meet deficiencies of previous years, the sum of \$5,088,583 03; that he estimates that the expenditures will amount to \$36,723,432 04, and the revenue to \$30,645,165, erealing deficiency of \$8,078,267 43; and that after the settleent of all liabilities to June 30, 1876, there was a not POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES, AND POSTAL

directing the pass area years. Statistical attempts, L290,347.

Statistical directions of the Statistical attempts, L290,347.

Statistical directions of the Statistical attempts of the Statistical a 429,110.93

\$06,000,401 70 nount of postage collected during the year, under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874 (which took effect Jan. 1, 1875,) on newspapers and periodical publications matied to regular subscribers or news agencies second-class matter, was \$1,014,134 27, derived from 30.444,500 pounds of matter at 2 cents per pound, and collected during the six months ending Jone 30, 1875, was \$496,443 49. The increase is therefore at the rate of \$11,267 29, or 4.24 per cent per annum. tions of the dead letter office are fully sisted in the re-port of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. This umber of latters received during the year, 3,542,494. by proprietors of hotels, 45,136; held for postage, 307,559; misdirected, 65,707; ship, 2,884; without address, 6,945; according to their contents as follows: 25,740 contained deeds, morrgages, leases, ratiroed and other passage fackets, pension certificates, and bank-books: 37,654 fiscal year, was 5,748, of which 5,422 were delivered

pest-office clerks, route-agents, multiroute messengers

cest, 813, 201.140. Adding the compensation of energy post-cine clarks, and mail-messengers, amounting to 8.3, 129, 208, the age regate annual cost will be \$13,301,043. The screbe was devided as felicities. Reffrond routes—Length, 72,518 unless, shown transportation, 77,741,172 tables; amount cost, 86,353,334—anount 12,37 cents per mile. Stranboah routes: Length, 11,83 calles; amount reasportation, 3,704,333 miles; amount cost, 8,005,405—about 16,37 cents per mile.

Other routes, upon which the mails are required to be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security; Length, 194,507 miles; amount transportation, 54,824,603 miles; amount reasports fon, 54,824,603 miles; amount reasports fon, 54,824,603 miles; amount and processing year in length of routes of 3,225 tolles; in muscual transportation of 2,447,452 miles, and a decrease in cast of \$152,229. Adding the increases over fac processing year in length of cents of 3,005,757. The rational routes office ciefks, route, local, and other agents, \$225,107, the total increase in cess was \$75,878. The rational routes stare been increased in length 2,295 miles; in the said to use, \$356,016, against an increase has year of 2,349 miles in length and \$6,26,500 in cest, or mile depredations, the postal milon was foreign countries—which has been found to be very advantageous—and the number of employes.]

FREE DELIVERY.

No additions to the number of free-delivery-offices were made during the year. The service was, however, improved in several of the cities by combishing branch offices and extending the carriers' delivery. Two branch offices were established in Cleveland in place of tw omers were established in Cleveland in place of two small offices, one in Brooklyn, and two in Philadelphia. The general results of the service during the year are satisfactory. The postage on local matter exceeded the entile expense by \$84,370 32. The terrense in the cost of the service was but 5 per cent, while the hearing in the postage on local matter was 6 per cent. The aver-age cost per piece of hunding the matter was 3.13 mills. POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

At the close of the fiscal year coded June 30, 1875, the supplier of demestic money-order offices was 3,401. The number of new offices established during the following year was 305, and the number discontinued was 9, making a total of 3,697 offices in operation June 30 1976. During the fast fiscal year 4,998,600 domestic money orders were asseed, whose aggregate value was \$77,005,972.78. The number of such orders paid was 4.947.685; amounting is value to \$76.632,571 45. To the total amount of orders paid is to be added \$473.

and J. G. K.

rd, and a core

as Col. Kane

ek up "Auld

al reared, the

text and reared, the

text and to look

amile. Only

dirive to Mott

if ind Central

dee," the coach

armes a relay,

where the coach

armes a relay,

where the coach

armes a relay.

the tert all the preceding year, shows a decrease of

forles issued, a decrease of \$22,782 20, or the

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$22,782 20, or the

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$23,2782 20, or three

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$23,2782 20, or three

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$23,2782 20, or three

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$23,2782 20, or three

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$23,2782 20, or three

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$23,2782 20, or three

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$23,2782 20, or three

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of \$23,2782 20, or the

tenths of one per cent, in the amount of

forles issued, a decrease of the

forles issued of the money-order system,

in the direction of its employment for business purposes,

daring the previous year.

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March

3, 1873, the recussed sealedule of fees for the issue of

to the 16 miles

time. Servansa

as the cauch

as the cauch

as the cauch

if the forlowing July. By this act, the fee on each ordinary

the previous year.

In compliance with the provisions of the act of the

stress of the sealers were issued during the

control of the first year and the received that the proposed increase would yield a

gross annual revenue equal to the entire amount of the

considered of the amount of the previous year.

In compliance with the provisions of the act of the

same of 102, 102, 102, 102, 10

tem, \$54,169.36; and blanks, books, and stationery, not included in the last item, estimated at \$5,000, being a total of \$188,445.93, or \$2,324.91 less than the amount of the net rovenue reported by the Auditor as having accused from the transaction of the domestic money-order business at post-offices throughout the country. To this surplus of net revenue from the domestic money-order business of \$2,324.91 should be added an amount of not less than \$10,000, being the calimated not proceeds of the money-order business with foreign countries during the last year, not yet ascertained by the Auditor.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS. I renew the recommendation of my predecessor in his last annual report for a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of postmasters at fourth-class offices. Prior nt of stamps canceled; but since then, by acts of been allowed on the revenues, which are derived mostly from the sale of stamps. That the change was not cor rect in principle must be apparent upon reflection, and that it has not been advantageous to the Department 's that it has not been advantageous to the Department's demonstrated by experience. The old plan was the more equitable one, for the reason that the stamps canceled in a post-office represent the amount of labor performed in headling matter for mailing, while the sale of stumps is no test of the work required of the postmaxter. Under that plan postmaxters were required to render sworn statements of the amount of stamps ennecled for a fixed period; and the sales of stamps shown in the quarterly necessaris-current operated as a check upon these statements, as, under a legitimate mode of doing business, there must ordinarily be a near expression-dence between the amount of stamps sold and the amount canceled. Under the present system, there is nothing in a postmaxter's returns to detect improper sales. Stamps can be furnished him to the extent justified by his bond, and all that is required of him is to account for the proceeds. matter's returns to detect improper sales. Stamps can be furnished him to the extent justified by his bond, and all that is required of him is to account for the proceeds. He is not collined to state under oath or otherwise in what manner or to whom he disposed of them. Practically, he has only the fear of removal, upon a chance discovery, to prevent him from traversing the country seeking purchasers, and offering such liberal discounts as his own large commissions will afford.

To show how great the indusement is, it need only be mentioned that the sales at an office must exceed \$1,200 per annual before the commissions fall below 50 per

dwantage of it. In yow of the facts, I argently recommend that the in yow of the facts, I argently recommend that the computation of postmasters of the number of their respective offices, as most from swear returns to the auditor of strings cathering from swear returns to the auditor of strings cathering.

STRAW RIDS.

During the last fiscal year the less and annoyance to the Department occasioned by Loe vicious system of "straw bids "almost wholly disappeared. In all cases of failure by bifders to execute contracts under the law, and by contractors to perform service in nevertance with their contracts, suits were promptly commenced on their touch and pressed to final judgment. The number of failures was less than in any other year for a long period of time past, and the less to the Department resulting therefrom was considerably decreased. In fact, it may be stared that the feitures were no greater in number or amount than would naturally occur ender the most stringent hav that could be cancied. By the ail of the law passed at the late sension of Congress requiring the sureties on the bonds of bidders to make seven statements, specifying the location, place of record, and probably value, above incumbrances, of the real estate event by them, and imposing penalties for making false statements, I am consider the Department will be fully protected against ordiness bots, and the other provisions of the law which direct the Postmaster-General, in case a bidder fails to enter indo contract with any person, whether a bidder fails to enter indo contract with any person, whether a bidder constitute the "star service" has so long been at the nearcy of combinations formed for corrupt and frandment purposes. The complete cradication of the practice an only be prevented by his failure to exercise the authority with which he is clothed.

REDUCTION OF PAY TO BAHEROADS. therefrom was considerably decreased. In fact, it may

REDUCTION OF PAY TO BAILEOADS. The cost of inland must transportation by railroad was so materially changed by the legislation of Congress at its has session that I deem it proper to call attention to it, although it does not belong to a report of the operations of this department during the last fiscal year. By the act of July 12, 1876, providing appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, a reduction of 10 per centum, to take effect July 1, 1876, was required from

fiscal year ending. June 30, 1877, a reduction of 10 per centum, to take effect July 1, 1876, was required from the pay of railrend companies for carrying the mails. At that date the cost of such service (most of it adjusted under the provisions of the act of Marca 3, 1873, a portion, however, only estimated) was 81,577,546. A further redstein of 20 per centum was also provided for by the act of July, 1876, from the compensation of certain railroad companies whose rouls were built, in whole or in part, by the aid of land grants authorized by Congressional legislation.

At the date of the approval of said act a number of railroad companies were under contract, daly excented in accordance with law, to carry the mails daring a period not then expired, at a rate of compensation which had been fixed by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873. Some of these companies raised the question as to whether the reduction required by the subsequent, in worther the reduction required by the provision as to whether the contracts, which question was referred to the Assistant Attorias-General for the Post-Office Department, who decided that hey were not affected by it. The question was, however, subsequently submitted to the Attorias-General, whose opinion has not yet been rendered.

The act of March 3, 1873, also fixed a separate compensation for the use of post-office cars furnished by the companies over whose lines the railway-distribution system had been or might be established, and the question was raised as to whether the 10 per cent reduction subsequently provided for by the act of raily, 1876, applied to such compensation. If was held that it dai not. The pay of railroad companies under contract (which, under the opinion of the Assistant Attorias-General for the Post-Office Department, as stated above, were not affected by iccent legislation) amounted in the aggregate to \$2,405,646, leaving the sum of \$7,261,870, representing, at that date, the pay of the companies not under contract.

187, applied to them. A further reduction of \$280.714 was made from the pay of "land-grant railroads," so that the cost of this service, by the operation of the act of last July, was, on the 1st day of July, 1876, decreased in the sum of \$086,001.

WITHDRAWAL OF FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The reduction thus provided for was met on some o the great trunk lines by the withdrawal of the fast mail which had been previously established. Over the New-York Central and Hudson River, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads, an exclusive matt train, composed of finely equipped postal cars, which were provided with all the conveniences necessary to rapid and perfect distribution, was, for a few months, run between ew-York and Chicago, on a schedule time of 26 hours between those cities; and over the Pennsylvania Rail-

INTERPREDECE WITH POSTAL OFFICERS AND EM-

Indefinite information has occasionally been commu-nicated to this Department of the threatened violence to persons employed by it in some of the States because of their political opinions and party associations. A few postmusters to the Southern States have expressed great apprehension of their personal aufoty on account of their meetion with the postal service, and have specially ested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in the

merchandise. The POSTAL DEFICIENCIES.

A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this Department during the last fleed year was reduced to \$1,001,700 18, as against \$6,169, 908 89 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts (which greatly exceeded the estimates therefor) and a alight decrease in its expenditures. The growth of the service in all of its branches, as will be seen by reference to the tables in the appendix, has substantially kept pace with the increase of former years. The additional miles with the increase of former years. The additional rolles of acryles exhibited equal or exceed the mumber added during any one year for several years past, the decrease in the proportional cost thereof having resulted from the low rales at which the new acryles may fine operation at the coranecession to the fascal year was let. The hids on nearly all the relates were lower than they had ranged for similar service for many preceding years, and the risid enforcement of the law against the few bidders and contractions who failed had the effect to induce others to execute their obligations. It will be instructive to study the variance in the percentage of increase and discrease in the receipts, expenditures, and deficiences of the penal service for the last seven years. Its ordinary revenues may account they out the first seven years, the ordinary revenues and service for the last seven years, its ordinary revenues are accounted beyond its expenses, as will more satisfactorily appear from the figures given below:

The ordinary receipts for the year ensed June 28, 614,107 50 For the year ensed June 20, 1876, they

satisfactority appear in the year ensised June 228,614,197 50 The ordinary receipts for the year ensised June 228,614,197 50 For the year ensted June 30, 1869, they amounted to 18,344,310 73 For the year ended June 30, 1889, 1889
amounted to

Showing an increase of
It will tame be seen that in seven years the receips
have increased 56.14 per cent, or at an average of ever
8 rer cent per year.
For the same years the expenditures were as follows:
Por the year ended June 30, 1873
Showing 38, 286, 387 58
For the year ended June 30, 1873
Showing 38, 286, 387 58
For the year ended June 30, 1879
Showing 38, 288, 131 50

The increase in the expenditures for the entire period a 40.38 per cent, or at an average rate of about 5.50 per For the same years the deficiency in the revenues were

Showing a decrease of defletency of \$734,330 70

. THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT M. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES DECEMBER 5, 1876. 40 A. M. -SALES BEFORE THE CALL St L, Jack & C 1st | Lake Shore | 3,060. | 90,195 | | 1692. | 55% | Del f.ack & West | 100. | 705 | 200. | 65.75 | 200. | 55.75 | 200. | 705 | 200. | 55.75 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200. | 71 | 200.

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-1014 O'CLOCK AND 1112 O'CLOCK A. M. U S ds. Coupon, 1881 10,000. 11075 10,000. 12.1165 10,000. 12.1165 U S 5-20 Coupon, 1867 5-809. 11576 40,000. 3.11576 40,000. 3.11576 20,000. 3.11576 10,000. 12.1174 10,000. 12.1174 U S Carroncy 6s 15,000. 12.1174 U S ds. Registered, 1881 20,000. 12.1174 U S ds. Registered, 1881 20,000. 12.1174

FIRST BOARD-1012 O'CLOCK 4. M. ties of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and road Shares—Express Stocks, &c.

reorgia 7s, N 15.0 ss. 196 fichigan 6s, 78 1.000 ... 1034 tennesace 6s, Old 1.000 ... 44 fos, H and Eric G 5.000 105 5 5.000 105 kg Del and Hud R, '91 100 554 300 85 55% Tol and Wab 1st 5,000 10352 Imp and Trad Bank Tol and Wab 1st 5,000 ... 83 55% 5,000 ... 83 55% 83.0 5.55% 83.0 .b3. 70% .20. Han and St Joseph 100...bc. 13 nois Central 190, ... bc. 71 200. 300. 65% 1212 O'CLOCK-SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-2 O'CLOCK. U S 6a, Coupon, 1881 11.509. 11852 U S 5-29 Registered, 1865 U S 5-29 Registered, 1865 10,000. 1124 U S 6-29 Coupon, 1888 10,000. 1165 U S 5-29 Registered, 75, N 10,000 10

SECOND BOARD-1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales of State Bonds-Raiwoad Bonds-Bank and Rais road Shares-Express Stocks, &c. Central R of N J
200...bc. 34%
300...830.335%
1:0....34%
2:00....34%
3:0....34% 1.00 11814 500 88. 555 1.000 11812 1,000 5574 N Y Cent 1st, Corp 1,000 5574 5.000 119 200 83 56 North Misseuri 1st 1,600 56 1,000 97 108 83 5578 be. 20 201 1,000 97 Pacific R of M 1st 1,000 94 Tol, P and Warsaw West Div 1,000 97 200 58, 56 100 83, 557 600 53, 557 100 53, 557 100 53, 557 200 54 100 53, 557 200 56 100 58, 557 100 58, 527 100 Adams Express 7... bc .106 | 100.....s3 Pacific Mail 2.00.....bc. 24% | Union Pacific Emon Pacific 200...bc, 53% 100...bts, 57% North-Western 300...bc3 35% North-Western Pt 400...bc, 50% 100.....50% Erie Patiway Harless 300 bes3.133% Lake Shore 1.099 bcs3. 55% SALES FROM 212 O'CLOCK TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 3

Rock Island 2,000 ... 100 Lehigh and W B, C 2,000 ... 63% 6,000 ... 63% Del and iffudson 100 ... 71% itailway 00.....b3. 9% 160 43 900 43 300 53, 43 Obloand Miss mtral of N J 100 ... 3494 100 ... 360 3395 100 ... 3494 400 ... 3494 Han and St Jo 100

OFFICIAL SEPORT OF AMERICAN MINING BOARD SALES.

Gorning 11 o'clock Catt. | 2180 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 | 1.00 | 2

Exchanger 100..... 914 and & Ely Paymons, 200.... Tuesday, Dec. 5-P. M.

Few persons who are not direct sufferers appreciate the enormous reduction in incomes derived from investments, which the present year of 1876 bas witt essed. Of coal companies and their connec tions alone, nearly \$100,000,000 of stock which one year ago was returning handsome incomes to its holders now gives no sign, beyond the questionable assurances of officials, of making further dividends for a long period, while of a large portion of the sum it may be regarded as almost certain to be irretrievably suck, and only kept affeat by a system of bridging which never yet reduced but is certain to increase the total liabilities of a corporation. Nevertheless the change has come, and is no longer disputed, but that the managers "did not foresee it"-if true-is a matter for surprise. Generally they are reputed to be men of more than ordinary abilities, and in some cases their individual success in the amassing of property and wealth entitles them to be considered as keen and shrewd. Why, then, the blindness which hid from them so long what others, with less opportunity for accurate knowledge, were able to forecast ? Was it infatuation, neglect of implied trust, or something worse? Public and private statements were made which lator facts rendered desirable should be explained. The stock market to-day in the early trade was

the same old song-dull, discouraging, and unsatisfactory to either bull or bear, followed later by a dash and spirited spart, which advanced prices from t_2 to 1^3 s per cent. The change was so sudden as to be almost magical, and extended through the entire list, so that out of total transactions for the day of 67,000 shares, one-third was accomplished within the last half hour. It seems probable that a new deal was inaugurated in Lake Shore in the shape of a new pool for 15,000 shares, which, including the long time holders, takes in some new blood. It is also understood that the stock was all bought this afternoon between 5512 and 5614, which suggests the thought that some of the older holders of the stock may possibly have transferred a portion of their individual interest to the pool. Delaware, Lackawanna ar i Western was next in interest, becoming quite active, and advanced from 7014, to which point it had previously dropped, to 713807118. Central of New Jersey, however, only rallied from 313 to 314. North-West preferred, on a fair amount of business, also improved 1 per cent, while the common advanced to 3614 without a struggle. Rock Island, which early was not wanted at 9912, was engerly sought for at 100's by the same parties who a few days since were the purchasers at 101¹4. St. Paul common was steady and the preferred ¹2 per cent higher. Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wa-bash were dull and neglected to the end. Harlem jumped up 314 per cent on purchases of only 200 shares. Western Union, after declining 200 shares. Western Union, after declining to 71%, rallied and closed at 72%. The mar-ket closed extremely feverish, and operators were very much muddled by the suddenness